MAR 1952 -- ..

Γ

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT CD NO.

COUNTRY

USSR

Economic - Agriculture, cotton, livestock

DATE OF

INFORMATION 1952

4IOW

SUBJECT

PUBLISHED Daily newspaper DATE DIST. 9 Feb 1953

WHERE

PUBLISHED Ashkhabad

DATE **PUBLISHED**

26 Sep 1952

NO. OF PAGES

LANGUAGE Russian

SUPPLEMENT TO

REPORT NO.

THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 78
784, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED, ITS TRANSMISSION OF REVE. 784, UP INE U.S. COUL. NE AMERICA. TO INCOMPRESS OF FRESH !

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Turkmenskaya Iskra

REPORT OF TURKMEN SSR AGRICULTUPAL PROGRESS TO REPUBLIC PARTY CONGRESS

The report on 25 September 1952 by S. Babayev, Secretary, TsK KP(b) of Turkmenistan, to the 11th Congress of the KP(b) of Turkmenistan contained the following information on the progress of agriculture in the republic:

During the period since the Tenth Congress, the Turkmen party organization has directed its energies toward solution of the primary tasks in the sphere of agriculture -- raising the yield of agricultural crops, increasing the number of head of collectivized livestock, and increasing livestock productivity.

The sown area devoted to cotton increased by 31 percent as compared with 1949; the cotton yield rose by 28 percent during the last 2 years; and the cotton harvest increased commensurately with the increase in the sown area and the rise in yield. In 1951, 59 percent more raw cotton was picked than in 1949. The cotton procurement plan was fulfilled 104.9 percent in 1950 and 103.3 percent in 1951. Chardzaouskaya and Maryyskaya oblasts achieved the highest indexes in the devel-

The number of kolkhozes with high yields increased considerably. In 1951, 37 percent of all cotton-growing kolkhozes had yields exceeding 20 quintals per hectare; in 1949, only 17 percent had such yields.

The total income of kolkhozes in 1951 exceeded the income received in 1949 by 80 percent. Three fourths of all kolkhozes in the republic received income in excess of one million rubles. In 1951, 218.4 million rubles were assigned to indivisible funds; this figure was almost double the amount assigned to indivisible funds in 1949.

Monetary income of kolkhoz workers has also risen considerably. The average value of the workday has risen more than 50 percent during the last 2 years.

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED STATE ✓ NAVY NSRB DISTRIBUTION ARMY

STAT

Γ

RESTRICTED

Despite these successes in cotton growing, there are serious shortcomings in this sphere. One of the most serious is the presence in the republic of a large number of rayons and kolkhozes which do not fulfill their cotton produce low yields. Of 39 cotton-growing rayons, 16 and the republic as a whole exceeded the cotton procurement plan in 1951, more than 50 percent of the cotton-growing kolkhozes did not fulfill their plans in 1951, gations to the state. Such a situation testifies to unsatisfactory supervision of kolkhozes by party organizations. It is necessary to extend serious aid to work, raise labor discipline of the kolkhoz workers, and improve MTS service to these kolkhozes.

Although agrotechniques in cotton growing have improved in recent years, the struggle to introduce advanced techniques and to eliminate violations of the proper methods of growing cotton must be intensified. When the plans for plowing in the spring, other spring work is disrupted; in some cases, cotton is sown exclusively on land plowed in spring.

Sowing time has a decisive influence on the cotton harvest. In 1952, sowing was completed on 4 May; this was the earliest completion date in recent years. 5 - 10 April in Maryyskaya and Ashkhabadskaya oblasts and by 15 April in Chardz-nouskaya and Tashauzskaya oblasts.

Kolkhozes fail to obtain a large yield of raw cotton because of sparseness of the stand. The average number of plants per hectare in the republic does not exceed two thirds of the norm. Increasing stand density is one method to increase the harvest and this method should be widely adopted. Also, more serious attention must be paid to cultivation of the cotton fields during the entire growing period.

The principal task of the republic party organization during the Fifth Fivethe area sown to cotton and a rise in cotton yield.

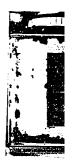
The 1952 cotton harvest will assure not only fulfillment of the state plan for cotton procurement but also fulfillment of pledges made in a letter to Stalin. The most pressing task now is to carry out the timely harvesting of cotton and deliver it to the state. The Soviet government has established the following harvest and delivery schedule: 32 percent in September, 58 percent in October, and 10 percent in November.

In 1951 and the first half of 1952, MTS of the republic received 725 new tractors and more than 5,500 other pieces of agricultural equipment. In 1951, of work performed by MTS rose 34 percent.

In Turkmenistan, cotton growing is dependent on irrigation. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, 95 million rubles from the republic budget alone were invested in irrigation. There are five mechanized excavation stations in the republic in 1952, five more will be created. Conversion to the new system of irrigation is proceeding very slowly; the Ministry of Water Resources is not coping with its tasks.

In the sphere of animal husbandry, the work of the party organization was directed toward a further increase in the number of collectivized livestock in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, improvement of livestock quality, and a rise in livestock productivity. In 1950 - 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes and

STAT



- 2 -

RESTRICTED

Γ

RESTRICTED

sovkhozes of the republic increased as follows: cattle 11.2 percent, sheep and goats 16.2, horses 16.3, and camels 17.4 percent. Some increases in livestock have also been realized during the first half of 1952. Established animal husbandry development plans have not been fulfilled due to low birth rates, livestock epidemics, use for local needs, and diversion of kolkhoz livestock. Main factory condition of the fodder, poor care, and inadequate shelter.

A considerable change has taken place in the number of kolkhozes. At present, there are 499 kolkhozes in the republic as compared with 1,352 at the beginning of 1950. Now, there are an average of 209 households per kolkhoz, as compared to cotton as compared with 114 hectares before consolidation.

The task of strengthening the kolkhoz chairman's staff of cadres with agricultural specialists having higher and secondary agricultural training is not being fulfilled in the republic.

As in other republics, there is a wide prevalence of kolkhoz charter violations in the Turkmen republic. It is the task of the party organization to wige a relentless struggle against all such violations which result in reduced labor discipline, lower productive activity of kolkhoz workers, and diversion of kol-

STAT



-END-

- 3 -

RESTRICTED